

NEW YORK HERALD.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.
Volume XXXI, No. 341
AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.
NIELSEN'S GARDEN, BROADWAY—SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES
—PART OF TONIGHT.
BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY—PIRATES OF THE MISSISSIPPI
—TOMORROW—TWO PARTS.
BUTTS THEATRE, Chambers street—FRENCH PRODUCTIONS—
—TOMORROW—TWO PARTS.
BROADWAY THEATRE, N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.—
—TOMORROW—TWO PARTS.
CHINESE BUILDING, 539 Broadway—STREET SENSATIONS
—TOMORROW—TWO PARTS.
BROOKLYN MUSEUM, BROOKLYN—MATTED FALCON—
—TOMORROW—TWO PARTS.
New York, Sunday, August 10, 1856.

The News.
We are gratified to learn from the report of the City Inspector that there were 119 fewer deaths in the city during the last week than the week previous. The entire number reported for the past week was 627, of whom 463 were under five years of age. The following is a comparison of the mortality of the two weeks:

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Week ending Aug. 2.	92	84	313	259	748
Week ending Aug. 9.	59	59	200	205	623
Decrease.	33	25	113	54	125

Among the most prominent causes of death were the following:

	Week ending Aug. 2.	Week ending Aug. 9.
Dropsy.	169	153
Consumption.	14	1
Cholera morbus.	1	1
Cholera infantum.	1	1
Diarrhoea.	41	22
Dysentery.	25	2
Inflammation of the bowels.	10	2
Scarlet fever.	16	9
Measles.	8	11
Malaria (intermittent).	48	47

There were also 4 deaths of apoplexy, 9 of congestion of the brain, 24 of dropsy in the head, 8 of bilious fever, 3 of typhus fever, 3 of hooping cough, 9 of inflammation of the brain, 8 of inflammation of the lungs, 6 of inflammation of the stomach, 8 of teething, and 2 of old age. There were 7 premature births, 33 stillborn cases, and 12 deaths from violent causes. 56 deaths occurred in the public institutions of the city.

The following table gives the classification of diseases, and the total number of deaths caused by each disease, during the two weeks ending—

	Aug. 2.	Aug. 9.
Breast, joints, &c.	10	10
Brain and nerves.	169	153
Generative organs.	5	6
Heart and blood vessels.	14	1
Liver, spleen, &c.	1	1
Old age.	2	2
Skin, and eruptive fevers.	34	57
Stillborn and premature births.	31	49
Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs.	349	293
Uncertain seat and general fevers.	96	1
Unknown.	1	1
Urinary organs.	1	1

One case of yellow fever is reported as having occurred in the city, of which the City Inspector makes the following remarks:—"Reports having been circulated with reference to the existence of yellow fever in this city, being calculated to create unnecessary alarm, I deem it but proper to state that the only death from such disease reported during this year is the one above mentioned. The evidence before the Coroner's jury—an inquest having been held—proved the deceased to have been an intemperate man, who was found in the street on Saturday evening, the 2d inst.—one week since—in a condition as if recovering from a fit, to use the words of a witness, and that death ensued as the deceased was being taken to the Second ward station house. It is the duty of the City Inspector to publish the returns as made to him, but entertaining serious doubts of the correctness in the above case, my inquiries have resulted in the conviction that the cause of death as stated was not correct."

The following is a comparative statement of the deaths in each ward during the last fortnight—

	Week ending Aug. 2.	Week ending Aug. 9.
Wards.		
1.	14	14
2.	1	1
3.	1	1
4.	1	1
5.	1	1
6.	1	1
7.	1	1
8.	1	1
9.	1	1
10.	1	1
11.	1	1
12.	1	1
13.	1	1
14.	1	1
15.	1	1
16.	1	1
17.	1	1
18.	1	1
19.	1	1
20.	1	1
21.	1	1
22.	1	1
23.	1	1
24.	1	1
25.	1	1
26.	1	1
27.	1	1
28.	1	1
29.	1	1
30.	1	1

The nativity table gives 508 natives of the United States, 64 of Ireland, 33 of Germany, 9 of England, 4 of Scotland, 1 of France, 2 of the West Indies, and 6 unknown.

The excitement on Staten Island in regard to the yellow fever at Quarantine still continues. On Friday morning the Board of Health of Castleman barricaded the gate leading to the Marine Hospital, and placed officers along the walls and on the beach to prevent boats from landing from the vessels at anchor at Quarantine.

A special meeting of the Mayor and Health Commissioners was called yesterday afternoon to take action upon the resolutions passed at a recent meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Kings county. These resolutions censured the Health Officer at Quarantine, and demanded the removal from their present anchorage of vessels ordered by the Health Officer south of the Quarantine boys. The Commissioners passed resolutions approving the action of the Health Officer, and empowering him to retain the vessels at their present anchorage down the bay. It was meanwhile stated that not the slightest occasion existed at present for apprehension that the yellow fever would reach the city or touch the Long Island shore. The fears of the Long Islanders were declared groundless, and the alleged rumors of great danger of the spread of the infectious disease on Staten Island were pronounced as the movement of parties aiming to effect the removal from Staten Island of Quarantine. A full report of the meeting will be found in another column.

The screw steamer Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool July 30, with four days later dates from Europe, passed the telegraph station at River du Loup, seventy miles below Quebec, last evening, but it was not possible to obtain her news at that point. She is expected to reach Quebec early this morning.

ties to the Senate. In North Carolina the democratic candidate for Governor is said to be elected by about 5,000 majority, and the democrats have gained the members of the Legislature. In Arkansas, one county has certainly gone for the Americans, but well informed persons think that at least a week must elapse before we can have any reliable information. In Iowa, twenty-five counties have been heard from, giving the republicans a majority of 4,500.

A number of appointments confirmed by the Senate will be found in our special despatch from Washington this morning. Mr. Jones (whig), of Tennessee, in the Senate yesterday declared his determination to support Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency, and our correspondent states that the editors of the *National Intelligencer* will, in a few days, do the same thing.

In the United States Senate yesterday, a joint resolution was passed, authorizing Prof. Baché, of the Coast Survey, to accept the medal presented to him by the King of Sweden. A substitute for the bill regulating the pay of members of Congress, was reported; it proposes giving them \$2,500 a year, instead of \$3,000, with a proviso that if books are presented to members, the price of the same shall be deducted from their annual pay. Mr. Thompson, of New Jersey, made a speech to show that Com. Stockton, and not Col. Fremont, was the conqueror of California. Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, defined his position, stating that he was not a member of the American party, but that he should support Fillmore. Mr. Bigler, of Penn., offered a resolution calling on the President for the vouchers on which Col. Fremont's accounts were settled, from his first expedition to California. In the House of Representatives the bill making appropriations for Lighthouses, Coast and Land Surveys, Custom Houses, &c., was passed by a vote of 93 against 30. This bill makes appropriations for a Post Office, Custom House and Court House in Philadelphia, for six revenue cutters on the lakes, and for the purchase of cuttings and seeds of plants for distribution. Mr. Sherman made a personal explanation in regard to the attack of Mr. Savage on the report of the majority of the Kansas Committee. The evening was occupied in political discussion.

The Democratic District Convention held at Newport, Me., yesterday, nominated Abraham Sanborn for Congress.

The boiler attached to the patent iron safe manufactory of Messrs. Wilder & Co., corner of Thirteenth street and Third avenue, Brooklyn, exploded yesterday afternoon, demolishing about one-half of the building, and killing five persons and wounding some fifteen others. The noise of the explosion was heard at a great distance. The police and firemen were soon on the spot, and immediate efforts were made to assist the wounded and recover the dead from the ruins. But one body, that of Oneida Walling, Jr., had been recovered at the time our reporters left. A full account of the explosion, with the names of the killed and wounded, as far as could be ascertained, and all the particulars that could be gathered, are given elsewhere in our paper this morning.

The Coroner's investigation into the case of the young girl mysteriously poisoned in Rosevelt street a few days since, rendered a verdict yesterday, that "Mary McCormick came to her death from the effects of a narcotic poison administered by herself or by some person or persons to the jury unknown."

By the way of Chicago we learn that four hundred Kansas emigrants left Nebraska City on the 4th inst. for Topeka. Two hundred Missourians had left Westport and Kickapoo for the purpose of intercepting them, and one hundred men from Topeka had gone up the Iowa road to assist the emigrants. Gen. Lane did not accompany them.

An interesting report of the proceedings of the New York State Teachers' Association, held at Troy, is given in our paper to-day.

Much damage was occasioned at the Eastward by the storm of Friday and Friday night last. In Boston it is spoken of as the most severe experienced for many years. The Merrimack river rose eleven feet, and much damage is said to have been done in New Hampshire. The damage in West-north is estimated at \$15,000 or \$20,000. The light-house on Plum Island, near Newburyport, was struck by lightning, set on fire, and totally destroyed. Railroad travel is reported to be much impeded.

The sales of cotton yesterday reached about 538 bales, 138 of which was for the Continent, and 400 for home consumption. Clean good grades were scarce. Middling uplands was at 11½c, and New Orleans at 11½c. Flour was firm, especially for good medium and extra grades, at the previous day's quotations, with fair sales for the East and for export. Wheat, both new and old white, was more plenty, and sold at lower rates, or at \$1 68 a \$1 70 for prime qualities. Prime red was less abundant, and prices were without important changes. Tennessee amber colored has established its character on the Liverpool Exchange as one of the best qualities of red wheat sent from the United States to Europe, and of course will command the highest price. The supplies of this Southern wheat, from the crop of 1855, reached not less than about 500,000 bushels, and the yield may be as large or larger the present year. Corn was easier. Distilling lots brought 58c, and good sound Western mixed 62½c a 63c. Rye sold at 65c. Pork was steady, with sales of mess at \$19 94, and prime at \$18. Out meats were firm, and among the sales were 50,000 lbs. dry salted shoulders, delivered in Philadelphia, at 9½c. Sugars were steady, with sales at full prices. Coffee was steady, with moderate sales. There was rather more freight offering, and about 60,000 a 70,000 bushels of grain were engaged for Liverpool at 6½c a 6½c, in bulk and bags.

The Small States of the Union—Their Danger to Disunion.

Since the extremes of both parties at the South and North have declared a wish to dissolve the Union—since on the floor of Congress itself there are fools and knaves enough to encourage the treasonable project—it may be well to consider one of the unhappy consequences of such a measure, particularly with regard to the future of the small States. Not that for a moment we fear a dissolution: the laws of self-interest, the sacredness which yet attaches to the constitution, the love borne it by vast majorities of the people, and the efficient and simple remedies which they could apply to the cure of any such evil, are guarantees that the Union will not be dissolved. The timid, it is true, point with prophetic finger at the history of the Grecian States, which, having had in their structure some resemblance to our own, may appear to present a parallel case; but on a close examination there will be found to be but little analogy between their political condition and ours—none whatever in the circumstances attending it, nor any in the ages in which they existed and in which we exist. The celebrated Amphictyonic Council, which was the early central and representative power of Greece, was in fact the result of a religious sentiment—it became a religious league, and political affairs were rarely a part of their deliberations. It did not bind the States together, nor prevent the effusion of blood. It was "a passive instrument, powerless for good, and only active for unimportant or pernicious purposes." There was no democratic principle about it; kings and tyrants were admitted to membership, and at times the oligarchy or petty tyrants, or the rabble, were in the ascendancy. The Achaean League, twelve hundred years later, cannot be held up as an example any more than the Amphictyonic. The sovereignty was in a general assembly, where every one above thirty years of age, if he had not earned his living by handicraft, was allowed a seat and a vote. Towards the last of its existence it sought the favor and protection of foreign princes, and finally became an abject instrument in the hands of the Romans, and the prey of their greedy pro-consuls. That human nature was then what it is now, we do not deny; but in all else the vastest of changes have taken place. To our classical alarmists, then, we pay no attention.

Our difficulties belong to our own age peculiarly; they have arisen from sentimental, and even humane tendencies, in a class of theorists and visionaries, overlooking all practical considerations, all the inexorable conditions of life, all the unavoidable evils which attend races, compact and constitutions, and who propose to reconstruct society upon a plan more lasting and more equitable than any yet proceeding either from God or man. The resistance to such theories is natural enough; yet even this has not been properly or discreetly urged by our Southern brethren, and between the two factions a great and a powerful nation has been endangered.

But we will suppose for a moment that the infidels and fanatics of the North and the silly and presumptuous demagogues of the South, much as they oppose each other in principle, should bring about a result in which these extremes meet—that of a separation of the Union—what would be the fate of the small Northern, Middle and Southern States? In the first place, as the spirit of compromise would be annihilated by the disruption, and as we can never hope again to have in any one generation such men as framed our government, fresh material interests, the unchecked force of numbers, and the ambition of bad men would control the new arrangements. No small State would ever again have an equal voice in a Senate with a larger one. Majorities of the strong would never again tolerate equality with the weak. Those States having the most slaves would rule those who have the least; for they are not now satisfied with the full share they have in the advantages, honors and official emoluments of the nation, but are seeking to enlarge it. There would be no safety for the small States—they would be absorbed and annihilated.

What would become of Florida or Texas, even now, but for the protection of the general government against the embittered aborigines, who still continue their bloody excursions at every opportunity? Is any Southern State rich enough to carry on a Seminole war or garrison the banks of the Rio Grande? Would those with a population of slaves in their midst, in some instances equal to that of the whites, be ready or willing to send their militia hundreds of miles distant to defend confederates who could never repay the favor, and whose animosity would be perfectly without value? What would become of little Delaware—what of the District of Columbia—neither of them of the least political consequence of themselves? What would little Rhode Island do? What would become of the Plantations jostled and squeezed up between more powerful and populous neighbors? Would the latter consent to have this little finger of the North grasping as much as their whole hand? How is it possible when the spirit of compromise is to be extinguished, that it can ever revive again? If the demagogical hatred of comity, peace and harmony is ready to destroy the very best arranged of political systems, with all its admirable precautions in checks and balances, what will it not do when it will have full play in smaller and more easily disturbed communities? It must be apparent to the most inattentive observer that the small States will be made tributary to the larger, or be entirely absorbed by them at the very start. In this view they may learn something from the fate of the classic nations. They would not have the means of self-defense. Their population small, their resources moderate, they could not withstand the aggression of the strong. Nor could they seek foreign alliances without becoming the vassals of their protectors, or maintain that position without continual conflicts. So, too, the expenses of maintaining a revenue system along their frontiers would be beyond their resources, for already some of the income, both in the North and South, speak of non-intercourse as a desirable event. In short, view it in what light we may, the small States would lose their present position of equality, their influence and their importance, and amid the continual contests going on around them—such as we see in the republican governments, so called, in Central and South America—they would be overrun, depopulated and ruined. Let, then, the statesmen of the small States—if any such remain—ponder well upon the impotent and wretched conclusion to which they must come, if they in the least countenance these incendiary schemes. Now there are at least five, whose authority in the Senate of the United States is as great as that of five of the largest States. They have now nearly one-sixth of the power of the nation, both in the appointments of the general government and the treaty making prerogatives. Can they expect any such share again, by any revolutionary and factious re-arrangement of the fragments of the Union?

Let us be more practical and we shall be more patriotic. The slavery question, in its worst phases, is the smallest of all questions compared with that of disunion. It is an evil, but it is not of our seeking; yet it has not impaired the growth of our country, or the increase of its wealth, or the development of its resources. On the contrary, the latter have actually gained by its continuance. We cannot have everything perfect in this world: we have now more blessings, civil and religious, than any other nation ever had. Shall we forfeit these by our imprudence and folly? The architects of ruin should pause in their mad career. They may destroy, but they cannot rebuild. Let the small States look well to their own conduct before they are utterly betrayed.

COMPTROLLER FLAGG AGAIN.—Comptroller Flagg was summoned before the Committee of the Board of Health on Friday to explain why he refused to pay more money for cleaning the streets. It will be remembered that Mr. Commissioner Elsing says he has spent his whole appropriation already—before the time of year when street cleaning becomes vital—and that he wants more. Mr. Flagg was asked "whether, if the Board should direct the expenditure of money to keep the streets clean, he would draw his warrant for the amount?" He answered that he would not, but added—

Although I have answered negatively to the various questions put to me, I have to add that if yellow fever, or cholera, or other epidemic should visit the city, I would not hesitate for a moment to pay the amount needed for the preservation of the health of the city. In such cases I consider the question of the public safety should override the law.

Now is not this like Flagg? He will not break the law—as he construes it—to avert disease; but when disease comes he will pay any amount to attempt the cleaning of the streets—when it is too late. Could anything describe the man better?

THE FUGITIVE AT QUARANTINE.—We stated yesterday that a Vigilance Committee had been appointed by the people of Tompkinsville, for the purpose of closing the communication between the inhabitants of Staten Island and the inmates of the hospital. Yesterday morning, the object of the committee was effected, so far as they could effect it, by fencing in the gates of the hospital and grounds. Some considerable excitement appears to prevail in the locality. We hear of threats to burn the hospital down; others, to blow it up; and generally, the people of the neighborhood are, or appear to be, in a very excited frame of mind on the subject.

Though we do not believe that there exists good reason for apprehending the appearance of yellow fever as an epidemic among us, we can quite understand that irritation should pervade the neighbors of the Quarantine Hospital. So great a nuisance as a hospital full of patients ill of contagious and infectious diseases may well arouse an outcry. But the way to look at the matter, as we take it, is not that which the insular community has adopted.

The Quarantine Hospital was established on Staten Island at a time when the island contained but few residents. It stood in a comparatively isolated position. In many points of view—in respect of anchorage, salubrity and distance from the city—it was a desirable site for a quarantine. Altogether, at the time the selection was made, it was perhaps as suitable a place as any. But, since then, the condition of the island has altered. Its shores have become peopled. There is a village at New Brighton, which is growing into Tompkinsville; which on its side, is growing into Stapleton; which again is connected by an interrupted row of houses with the village at Vanderbilt landing. In the ordinary course of events, it may be taken for granted that a short while hence one unbroken line of houses and streets will border the island on the north and northeast sides. In the very heart of this now stands the Quarantine Hospital. As to isolation there is and can be none. No Vigilance Committee or other contrivance can for any length of time prevent the constant and free communication of the people within the hospital with the people without. Nor will the barring of the gates be any sort of protection. The air that is breathed in the hospital will be inhaled by the inmates of fifty houses outside; if disease can be propagated in this way—and the very existence of quarantines rests upon the supposition that it can—the hospital will actually be the means of creating an epidemic. It is therefore clear that the fitness which there was, many years ago, in locating the Quarantine where it is, can no longer be said to exist; and that the Legislative Committee was wise in recommending its removal.

As the choice of a site to supersede it has already been made, the only question now is how is the hospital to be got rid of? And here, we think, the people of the island wrong. Threats of violence are only foolish. No one believes that they are going to be fulfilled; and Vigilance Committees in this State are apt to provoke a spirit of obstinacy among our magistrates. We make no doubt but the man who burns down the hospital would go to the State prison for arson. If the hospital be so great an inconvenience to the island we presume that the county possesses the power to do itself justice in a legal way; that nuisances may be abated there as elsewhere, or that, in case of need, the public can exercise the right of eminent domain.

We look, however, to nothing but noise and loud talk from Staten Island. The people of that small but enlightened community will nurse their sorrows for many a year to come, if they are not relieved by help from outside. And, in truth, the removal of the Quarantine ought to come from here. We are to the full as deeply interested in the measure as they: if yellow fever spreads among the people of Tompkinsville, with which we are in steady, constant communication, it will surely come here. The whole island cannot be isolated: if disease prevail there, we cannot escape our share of it.

It is for this reason that it appears to us to be the duty of the city authorities and citizens of this city to take up the negotiations with New Jersey where they were broken off, and to endeavor to carry them through. The only point now unsettled concerns Jersey's right of jurisdiction over the tract known as Sandy Hook. A little labor and a little money would soon carry this through.

THE OLD FOGIES AND THE NEW FREMONT MOVEMENT.—MR. CLAYTON, OF DELAWARE.—One of the strongest proofs that a mighty and wholesome revolution is involved in the present tremendous popular movement for Fremont, may be found in the fact that most of the old party hacks and political fogies of the country shrink from it. It threatens to abolish all the old party machinery, the corrupt cliques, the little regencies of old wirepullers and there, and all their old landmarks and guide posts, which have heretofore enabled them to manage our elections and receive the spoils. Worse than all, it threatens to abolish entirely all the system of choosing old party hacks and caucus managers, and the tools of thimble-rigging conventions as candidate for the Presidency.

It is not a matter of wonder, therefore, that Martin Van Buren, late champion of the Buffalo ballot, should declare in favor of Buchanan and Kansas as a slave State, in preference to Fremont and Kansas as a free State. In the same general view we find a host of old political fogies, clinging to the skirts of Buchanan or Fillmore, in preference to the support of this dangerous innovation, fresh from the people, of the nomination of Fremont. The last case illustrating this spirit of rebellion of old fogies against this Fremont movement, is the reported enlistment of John M. Clayton, of Delaware, in the ranks of the Forney democracy. A friend, it appears, Mr. Senator Bayard, has been authorized to make this important announcement to the world.

If, indeed, Mr. Clayton has gone over to Mr. Buchanan, the great principle which has carried him into the democratic camp at this late day can be nothing else than the attachment of one old fogey for another. It is but a fusion of two of our old fogies, each representing a branch of our ancient Bourbonry of the late whig and democratic parties, the remnants of which are at this time remaining. Very likely, too, Mr. Clayton has been drawn to Mr. Buchanan on the negotiations of the latter in London upon the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the venerable Pennsylvanian having preached up that humbug all the way through as the very essence of human wisdom, as unsuccessfully as Mr. Clayton himself. Perhaps, too, the veteran Senator from Delaware, "in the evening of his days," like Martin Van Buren and Mr. Buchanan, may have turned pliant or just as an aged grandam upon the verge of the grave, sometimes cuts a new set of teeth.

It is but just, however, to Mr. Clayton, to say that we entertain a lingering doubt of the authenticity of this news of his adhesion to the modern democracy. We know that as the Premier of General Taylor, he has no occasion for any overwhelming amount of affection for Mr. Fillmore, because when Mr. Fillmore succeeded to the Presidency, he cheerfully accepted Mr. Clayton's resignation, and appointed Mr. Webster in his place. According to the position of Mr. Clayton, then, as the prime minister of Gen. Taylor's policy on the nigger question, he should now be in favor of Fremont; but we must remember that little Delaware is a slave State. It is due to Mr. Fillmore and the Know Nothings, however—due to the old-line whigs who are still astride of the fence—due to the democracy and to the public, that Mr. Clayton, for himself, should define his position. All the old fogies are writing letters. Let us have one from Mr. Clayton.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.—THE DEMOCRACY HOLDING FAST TO THE SHORT BOYS.—The General Committee of the democracy of this city have had under consideration the important questions, Shall we abolish our old Tammany Hall system of primary elections and adopt some other and more respectable system of making our party nominations for office, or shall we adhere to the old plan of leaving the selection of our candidates to the rowdies and ruffians who have heretofore so cheerfully discharged this important duty? But as yet the General Committee have come to no definite conclusion. From all that we can learn, however, we have little hope of the abandonment of the old rowdy policy of the primary elections. The desperate straits of our democratic juntas at this crisis, will hardly permit their abandonment of the short boys, shoulder hitters, ballot-box stuffers, and such like useful classes of our fellow citizens at the polls. If repudiated by the democracy, the Know Nothings may add them to their own forces of similar materials, and thus sweep the whole Corporation by an organized terrorism which will be perfectly irresistible. Inasmuch, too, as the late proceedings of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee have resulted in considerable acquisitions to the short boy forces of New York, we conclude that the democracy will be compelled to adhere to their old system of primary elections; and that in November, as heretofore, the balance of power at our city ballot boxes will be held by whiskey, slung shots and cudgels. Let us have the decision of the democratic committee, that our peaceable citizens may be relieved of their present suspense.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Four Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON AT QUEBEC.
QUEBEC, Aug. 9, 1856.
The screw steamer Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool on Wednesday, July 30—four days subsequent to the Anglo-Saxon on Thursday afternoon—passed the telegraph station at River du Loup, seventy miles below this city, this evening, but it was not possible to obtain her news at that point. She will be due here at an early hour to-morrow (Sunday) morning.

The State Elections.

KENTUCKY.
LOUISVILLE, Aug. 8, 1856.
Forty-nine counties heard from give an American majority of 2,676, which is a large democratic gain.

MISSOURI.
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8, 1856.
Thirteen additional counties—in three of which, however, Benton's vote is not given—foot up as follows: Benton, 3,313; Polk, 6,877; Ewing, 7,429. The vote for Congressmen and members of the Legislature is as yet too meagre to base any calculation upon.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8, 1856.
Thirty-one counties give Ewing, American, 19,248; Polk, 17,511; Benton, 11,671. The official vote will not vary these figures, which comprise nearly half the popular vote of the State. Eight counties in the Seventh Congressional district give Caruthers 3,276; Perriman, 2,969; Stevenson, 1,331. There is no doubt of Caruthers' election.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8, 1856.
Seven counties in the Second Congressional district give Anderson, American, 3,061; Richmond, Democrat, 2,603. Six counties in the Fifth district give Woodson, American, 1,492; Price, Democrat, 1,235; Douglas, Democrat, 1,854. The same counties, similarly, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. G. Miller, give Aiken, American, 1,641; Jackson, Democrat, 1,363.

In the counties heard from the Americans have elected sixteen representatives and two Senators; the whigs and democrats, fifteen representatives and two Senators; and the Benitoites, nineteen representatives and one Senator.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9, 1856.
Forty-one counties, including St. Louis, 21 Americans, 15 Benitoites, 11 democrats and 6 whigs to the House. As far as heard from, 3 Americans, 3 democrats and 2 Benitoites are elected to the Senate.

In the Second Congressional district, Anderson's, American, majority in nine counties is 609 over Richmond, Democrat. Two counties are yet to be heard from, but Anderson's majority is considered certain.

In the Third district, five counties give Greene 500 majority over Lindley, American. Lindley is considerably behind his vote in 1854. His defeat is considered certain.

In the Fifth district, seven counties give Woodson, American, for the full term, 400 majority over Price, Benitoite, and Douglas, Democrat, is about 600 behind Price. In the same district, same counties, Aiken, American, for Congress, to fill the vacancy by the death of Miller, has 500 majority over Jackson, Democrat.

Sixth district.—The few returns from this district indicate the election of Phelps, Democrat, to Congress for another term.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9, 1856.
Official returns from 38 counties have been received, giving Polk 21,834; Ewing, 22,573; Benton, 14,777. The reported majority over the aggregate, so as to give Polk 83 majority over Ewing.

ARKANSAS.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1856.
There is no denying that one county in Arkansas may have given an American majority, but the members of Congress from that State have as yet received no despatches, and think at least a week must elapse before any reliable information can be obtained.

IOWA.
CHICAGO, Aug. 9, 1856.
Twenty-five counties of Iowa have been heard from, giving the republicans a majority of 4,500.

Hon. Augustus Hall passed through this city to-day. He announces his own re-election to Congress from the First district of Iowa. Advice, however, from Iowa City last night reaffirm the election of Curtis, the republican candidate.

NORTH CAROLINA.
RALEIGH, Aug. 9, 1856.
In Albemarle, Guilford, Sampson, Wake, Warren, Forsyth, New Hanover, Columbus, Wake, Northampton, Granville, Orange, Mecklenburg, Davidson, Wayne, Cumberland, Cabarrus, Lenoir, Rowan, Stanley, Yadkin and Greene counties, Bragg's clear gain is 1,700. The democrats gain ten members of the Legislature. The State has gone democratic by about 8,000 majority.

News from Kansas.
CHICAGO, Aug. 9, 1856.
Between three and four hundred Kansas emigrants left Nebraska City on the 4th inst. for Topeka, where it was expected they would arrive on Wednesday following, unless interrupted on their march by Missourians. Two hundred of the latter had left Westport and Kickapoo, with the intention of interrupting them. General Lane did not accompany the emigrants. One hundred men from Topeka have gone up the Iowa road to meet and assist them.

From Washington.
APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.—SENATOR JONES, OF TENNESSEE, AND MR. BUCHANAN—THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER—TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE TWO SICILIES, ETC., ETC.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1856.
The Senate was in executive session two hours to-day, and confirmed the following nominations—

POST OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.
G. H. Boardman, Great Valley, California.
R. F. Groves, Leavenworth, Indiana.
William G. Hieple, Sonora, California.
Thomas D. Lemor, Laporte, Indiana.
Thomas J. Morgan, Richmond, Indiana.
James A. Nesbit, Mason, Georgia.
Ralph Staples, South Bend, Indiana.
George W. Sneed, Florence, Alabama.
Henry A. Tilley, New York, District Columbia.
Myron B. Williams, Watertown, Wisconsin.
Joseph Lemby, Napoleon, Arkansas.
COLLECTORS AND SURVEYORS.
Joseph B. Buttenger, Yorktown, Virginia.
Samuel Babcock, Middletown, Connecticut.
Philip Conley, Chicago, Illinois.
John Fitch, Port of Alton, Illinois.
Morris H. Frost, Puget's Sound, Washington Territory.
Alpheus H. Hancock, Sac, Iowa.
James McWhirter, Minnesota and Pembina, Minnesota.
John N. Menzies, Georgetown, South Carolina.
John McMillen, Knoxville, Tenn.
T. B. Sargent, San Francisco and Vallejo, California.
William J. Walker, Albany, N.Y.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.
Dr. George Taylor, Assistant Surgeon.
James T. Osbelle, Assistant Surgeon.
Paschal A. Quinn, Assistant Surgeon.
Lieut. Alfred Cummings, 1st Regt. Ill., July 20, 1856.
Second Lieut. Lawrence A. Williams to be First Lieutenant, July 20, 1856, vice Cummings, promoted.
Gale S. Smith, 3rd Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, July 20, 1856.
Edward F. Bayley to be Second Lieutenant Fourth Regular Artillery.

SECRETARIES OF LEGATION.
T. D. Caverly, at Lima, Peru.
S. Wells Williams, UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
Thos. S. McCoy, for the Eastern District of Louisiana.
George F. Tilton, JUDGE OF PEACE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, Mr. Thompson, of New Jersey, delivered in the Senate the political speech alluded to by your correspondent some days ago. He took grounds against Fremont and in favor of Buchanan, contending that Stockton and not Fremont was the father of California.

Mr. Jones, (whig) of Tennessee, followed suit, and urged the election of Mr. Buchanan. He thought that gentlemen who could support Andrew Jackson Donelson (alluding to Mr. Crittenden) should not taint him for voting the democratic ticket.

Mr. Geyer, (whig) of Missouri, takes the same course in a few days, I understand, the *National Int*